



## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—The court room was again densely packed. Mrs. Julia Wilson, of Leadville, Colorado, was the first witness. She testified that L. W. Guiteau was her uncle and she knew him from her earliest recollection. She gave a most feeling account of the life and character of her mother, Mrs. Maynard, who it had been alleged by defense, had died insane, died from pneumonia. In 1856, witness was her constant attendant up to the time of her death, and she never saw the slightest indication of flightiness or insanity. Guiteau during the examination of this witness became greatly excited, and interrupted the testimony several times. At the conclusion of witness' examination, Geo. C. Maynard was called, and he corroborated portions of her testimony, and the court took recess for an hour.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—The President pro tem. submitted the response of the Secretary of the Interior to Senate resolution of May 19, 1881, transmitting list of names of officers, clerks and other employees on the rolls of the department, with salary, date of appointment and grade of office of each; the State to which each is charged, and indications of who served in the Union and who in the Confederate armies. Tabled and ordered printed.

The Chair also presented a memorial of the National Guards Association of New York for amendments to militia laws. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Bills were introduced and referred to committees as follows:

By Senator Pendleton, to provide that the principal officers of each of the executive departments may occupy the second floor of the Senate and House of Representatives. Referred, on motion of Senator Pendleton, to a special committee of ten to be appointed by the chair.

By Senator Vest, for a bridge across the Missouri at the most acceptable point from five to eight miles above St. Louis.

By Senator Cockrell, for a bridge over the Missouri at or near Arrow Rock, Missouri. Reported favorably in the Senate last year by committee on commerce.

Also, for the investigation and examination of the accounts of certain land grant railroads in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, and for a full report of the results thereof to Congress. The bill is identical with that reported favorably last session by committee on military affairs.

By Senator Plumb, to amend certain sections of the revised statutes concerning taxes on deposits of banks or banks are deposited with other banks or bankers. It further exempts from taxation savings in provident associations, saving banks and saving institutions, and on so much of these deposits as have been invested in United States securities to finance.

On the conclusion of the morning session, Senator Morrill's commission bill was taken up, and Senator Morrill delivered a long and carefully prepared speech, taking the ground against free trade.

At the conclusion of his speech he moved the reference of his resolution to the committee on finance, but withdrew his motion upon Senator Garland stating that he wished to be heard on the same subject. The resolution accordingly was passed for the present.

Senator Voorhees submitted a resolution—which at his instance, was tabled and ordered printed for reference to the committee on finance—on the recommendations in the President's message in favor of the repeal of the acts authorizing the issuance of silver and issue of silver certificates, and they be retired from circulation.

Senator Garland introduced a bill in relation to the Presidential succession, upon which he gave notice of his intention to speak when the subject is taken up on Tuesday. Tabled.

On motion of Senator Hoar the memorial presented at the last session, in relation to the title by which New York senators hold their seats, was taken from the table and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Senator Ferry, from the committee on postoffices, reported back, with an amendment, the bill granting the franking privilege to the widow of the late President Garfield. He asked and obtained unanimous consent for a suspension of the rules to consider the bill.

In reply to Senator Cottrell he explained that the committee amendment consisted simply in making the language conform to the requirements of the present revised statutes in postal matters. That otherwise it was identical with the precedents in the cases of the widows of Presidents Tyler, Polk and Lincoln, and that the report was an unanimous one.

Senator Maxey, of the same committee, made a like statement in relation to the unanimity of the committee's action. The bill was read and passed without objection, being the first of the session to pass.

Adjourned.

## NASHVILLE.

### THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

#### The House Democrats Attempt a Sharp Practice Game.

#### On the Redistricting Question—Probably a Failure Though.

Special to the Daily Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, December 6. SENATE.—Senator Smith, of Shelby, offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to increase the legislative representation in the State. Referred to a committee consisting of Senators Bell, Smallman and Dugan.

HOUSE.—The Democrats held a caucus this morning, in which Messrs. Coulter, James, Houston, Rhodes, Dulany and Gass were named as six of eleven committee men to take into consideration the redistricting of the State.

Mr. Coulter's resolution was taken up in the House, and was discussed at length, the Republicans opposing the appointment of a committee by the House as unprecedented.

When Mr. Cole asked Mr. Butler if he would guarantee that the Speaker would appoint a majority of Democrats on the committee, Speaker Ramsey said emphatically that if allowed to appoint a committee he would certainly appoint a majority of Republicans.

Mr. Houston, at noon, moved an adjournment till 10 a. m. to-morrow. Had the question been brought to a vote, the resolution would have been defeated by a majority of two.

It is believed that the resolution authorizing the house to elect the committee cannot be adopted.

## COTTON PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

### Address by Commissioner of Agriculture Geo. B. Loring.

ATLANTA, GA., December 8.—The National Cotton Planters' Association continued in session to day, and transacted the regular business. President Morehead was re-elected president; George M. Kline, treasurer and Jas. N. Ogden, secretary. United States Commissioner of Agriculture Geo. B. Loring, delivered an address on "Mutual Relations of American Industries," in the course of which, he said: "The relation existing between the cotton plantation and market, created by American manufacturers, is deeply interesting to this association, which represents a great branch of industry. I learn from the cotton movement and regulations compiled by R. P. Salter, member of the New York Cotton Exchange, that in 1870, 1,430,317 bales, 1,110,196 bales were consumed in the United States; of the total crop of 1874 and 1875 of 3,832,961 bales, 1,193,005 bales were consumed in the United States, and of the crop of 1880 and 1881 of 6,605,750 bales 1,338,987 bales were consumed in the United States. The increase of home consumption during ten years, from 1870 to 1881, was 828,741 bales. This increase is more important considering the fact that the loss of cotton sold in the English market is nearly 2 cents per pound in freight, port charges and loss of weight on bagging, etc., and the average price in 1880-'81 in Liverpool was 618-100 pence, and New York 1134-100 cents per pound, the advantage of the American market being nearly 2 cents per pound to the producers. This important relation will continue to increase in value as American manufactures extend and the home market is enlarged, and will undoubtedly produce an increase in the average yield of cotton per acre and the ultimate uniformity of the crop in the cotton States, allowance being made for the difference in soil and climate. This, added to the wide diversity of farming which will be adopted hereafter, will do much to develop the agriculture of this section. It is undoubtedly true now that the cotton belt needs variety of crops to fill vast uncultivated areas not suited to the cotton plant. (Applause). Nine-tenths of the superficial area of these States yield no production in agriculture except in a limited degree in pasture and wood products. But three acres in every hundred are in cotton, which occupied one-third of the breath of the land actually cultivated. The cotton area in 1879 was 14,432,438 acres. The area of ten cotton States is 45,600,000 acres. The cotton crop is not evenly distributed in these States. It is almost unknown. The whole mountainous system of the southern slopes, as well as the summits and broad lands and high elevations, suited only to the products of high temperate latitude, mixed farming, grain growing, dairying and orcharding. It is growing more and more the belt of Southwestern Georgia, Central Alabama and Western Mississippi. In general terms, one tenth of the counties yielding cotton produce half of that crop. The largest average yield per acre, according to the census, discloses the local belts of the greatest productiveness as follows: The richest cotton land in the States is on the Mississippi above and opposite Vicksburg. The highest cotton averages in three States are with Polk in Georgia and Marlborough in South Carolina and Richmond in North Carolina. Nine counties north and east of Raleigh, N. Carolina, scarcely a tenth part of the State, produce half of the crop of that State, and the adjoining district in south east Virginia produces all of the crop of that State.

## THE SOUTHERN BEAUTY.

### AS SEEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION.

#### Diamonds and Pretty Women at Atlanta.

#### How They Affected the Proposed Reception to Sherman.

Atlanta correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.

During the past week the Northern visitor at the Cotton Exposition has enjoyed a more than favorable opportunity of observing at his leisure that fascinating element in Southern society immortalized by Mrs. Southworth and her contemporaries, and popularly known as the Southern beauty. Among the thousands of citizens of Georgia, Alabama, the two Carolinas and Mississippi represented here in the large increase of attendance of the past five days, the Southern beauty has been present in no inconsiderable proportion, and wherever found, she is distinctive among her sex, and is collectively the reflex of several types of feminine loveliness. You find her as a slender brunette, with classic features, faultless though delicate form and flashing black eyes; or, less numerous but fully as attractive, in the entrancing and ever popular blonde, who, while of more robust figure and of less delicate form, is equally graceful and eminently fitted to shine with and in contrast to her dark-eyed rival. There is another type here which a stranger will find prominent among the two, but which cannot be properly classed as a beauty. That is the blonde, who must be called pretty, but not beautiful; whose dignified manner, charming presence and graceful carriage necessarily add to her natural attractions. She is not in a mixed throng in greater percentage than either of the others, and when seen invariably commands extensive and respectful comment from the opposite sex.

DIAMONDS AND PRETTY WOMEN.

Just here, to a close observer, there is one very pleasing and striking peculiarity about the art building which does not exist to nearly the same extent at any other point on the grounds, and that is the fact that it is a popular resort for ladies of refinement, beauty and culture. Take the dark-eyed Southern beauty in her native atmosphere, and her intellectual attainments and fascinating manners form an appropriate setting to her prepossessing person. In no place can her combined qualities be seen to better advantage than here. She goes through the several buildings, admiring the exhibits which interest her sex exclusively, grasps the intricate scientific problem as it is presented in the mass of cotton and other machinery, and reads in the exhibits of improved agricultural instruments the discrepancies and necessities of the soil culture in this section, but it is in the Art building where she is found in her natural element. Here are features more congenial to her taste and at one point particularly is this most prominent. I speak of the Diamond and Jewelry of the E. J. Egan & Co. jewelry company, of St. Louis, which attracts more wide spread attention than any other here. It is in the main Art building, immediately west of the Arcade, and deserves special mention not only because of the popular reputation of the firm, but because of the varied and valuable character of the exhibit and its handsome surroundings. In this portion of the building, the first thing that greets the eye of the visitor is a massive and handsome REBUT and GOLD PAVILION. Draped in curtains of rich material, carpeted and with heavy plate-glass sides forming also the outer walls of commodious show cases, which are artistically upholstered in silk and satin. This is where the Jaccard jewelry company, exhibit is located, and if nothing else were to give this information, a mammoth iron safe inside would almost tell of the great treasures which it is its duty to hold within its grasp.

The most prominent feature of the display consists in the diamonds which it embraces, and here the ladies, true to the instinct of their sex, congregate and apparently never weary in canvassing the many qualities of the solitaires and other gems. At all hours of the day the pavilion is thronged with the elite of the South, whose position in society and circumstances make them critical connoisseurs in this particular branch of the art of female adornment. In passing judgment in this respect the visitors are greatly assisted by the very reputation of the Jaccard company, which, having been established in 1829—more than half a century ago—has acquired an extensive and valuable business throughout the South and are constantly making important sales at the Exposition which compels from day to day the replenishing of the stock of diamonds from the home establishment.

A TEN THOUSAND-DOLLAR PAIR.

Among the extensive display of diamonds is a matched pair of fifty-two and one-half carats, valued at \$10,000, which are the largest matched pair ever brought to this country. When one views them the mind naturally reverts to the crown jewels of England, France and Russia, to those in Green Vaults of Dresden and to the celebrated Kohinoor of India. The latter, you will remember, weighed five or six hundred carats in the rough, and 132 carats when cut. But while diamonds are a special feature with the Jaccard company, they are also extensive manufacturers of silverware, of which there are many most beautiful, artistic and modern specimens on exhibit.

tion. The company has large connections in Europe, by which means they are enabled to import all of the latest French, English and Viennese goods, bronzes, clocks, bric-a-brac, etc. The exhibit also embraces cabinets of silverware, clocks, cutlery, bronzes, bisque, parian and porcelain ware, vases, response ware, watches, bracelets and many other articles in the fine jewelry line. A pair of large Salsuma vases which were recently sold to ex Governor Bros. of Illinois, are greatly admired. They are beautifully illustrated in traceries of gold oxides by marbled scenes taken from the earliest history of Japan, and as articles of vertu are very valuable. The Jaccard Company are to be congratulated on the exhibit made here, and during the earlier days of the exposition it appeared as though the enormous outlay and the heavy draft on their stock had been made for naught, but under the present improved condition of things the value of their display is being properly appreciated.

While speaking on this subject, it would be well to show what moral influence the Southern woman exerts in her proper sphere, as demonstrated incident to General Sherman's visit here on Tuesday. It is a remarkable fact that while the male natives have been to bear animosity towards the grim old warrior who left a black souvenir in Georgia, "forty miles wide and three hundred long," the women, on the contrary, will never forget that Sherman burned their homes, and they uniformly refuse to regard him as anything else than an invader and despoiler. Speaking to some Southern ladies about Sherman, a few days ago, they said they would never forget him, and they would not permit him to be feted here if they could prevent it.

"Why," said one, "when he came South before and was fetted here, there were women at the banquet table who wished every drink he took could be transformed into poison; and others, while leading their presence as a matter of necessity, hid beneath the guise of politeness a hatred which boded no good for the destroyer of their homes." I have found that this sentiment still exists here very largely among the women of Georgia, and if report be correct, it was a potential agency in influencing a change of programme on Tuesday. A committee of citizens proposed to honor the General of the Army with a banquet, but current rumor has it that the members of the committee were informed that it would be distasteful to some, and a number of ladies visited a merchant who was on the committee and warned him not to give the banquet or they would withdraw their patronage. I give this as I got it, and one corroborative fact is present in the absence of the banquet. General Sherman came here as a private citizen, and by his conservative and sensible course did much to allay the feeling against him, and I take it that his next visit South, if he comes again, will witness a change in popular sentiment, and he will be received as his rank and position deserve.

**D. HARTER'S**  
**IRON TONIC**

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession. For Debility, General Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and Female Complaints.

THE IRON TONIC is a preparation of Pure Ferrous Sulphate, combined with the Vegetable Acids, and is the most effective and palatable of all Iron Tonic preparations.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 215 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

**FLETCHER, HALL & BRAZELTON,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**NOTIONS AND PIECE GOODS,**  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Will have open and ready for inspection by AUGUST 26, 1881, a complete stock of Staple and Fancy NOTIONS, JEWELRY, CANNIERS, and LINSEY, which they will offer to the trade at NEW YORK PRICES.

**J. W. FLETCHER,** formerly Cashier for Cowan, McClung & Co.  
**H. W. HALL,** formerly of McNulty, George & Hall.  
**W. I. BRAZELTON,** formerly salesman Cowan, McClung & Co.

**IRON**  
A TRUE TONIC  
A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Weakness of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

**BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**

**BITTERS**

**UMBRELLAS**  
—AT—  
**ALVIN BARTON'S**  
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN KNOXVILLE!

**UMBRELLAS for Ladies.**  
**Umbrellas for School Children.**  
**Umbrellas for Misses.**  
**Umbrellas for Boys.**  
**Umbrellas for Men.**  
**Umbrellas of Silk and Alpaca.**  
**Umbrellas in all sizes from 26 to 36 in.**  
**Umbrellas at all prices from 75c to \$8.00.**  
**Umbrellas Marked with Owner's Name, in White Lea and Oil, Free of Charge.**

## HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!

1881 **PROSPERITY** 1881

## HOPE BROTHERS,

PEOPLE'S BANK  
BUILDING,  
GAY ST.

NEW  
and  
BEAUTIFUL  
DESIGNS

They Have the Largest Stock of  
**HOLIDAY GOODS**  
They have Ever Carried Before.

EVERYTHING USUALLY CARRIED IN A  
**Firstclass Jewelry Establishment**  
AND ARE SELLING AT  
**BOTTOM FIGURES**  
COME AND SEE.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

## D. L. AUMGARTEN

Seal Engraver

And Manufacturer of  
**BURNING BRANDS, RUBBER STAMPS, METAL**  
and Rubber Dating Stamps, Ribbon Stamps, Stamping Ribbon.

**Steel Stamps, Figures and Alphabets,**  
Stencils, Brass and German Silver Checks.

No. 147 Main St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Send for Catalogue and Prices.

It is said a new morning paper is to be started in Philadelphia by the stalwarts.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, although seldom feeling well a day at a time, yet can boast of the feat that he is found in his seat in Congress oftener than most of the robust members.

ISAAC BASSSETT, the doorkeeper of the United States Senate, completed fifty years of public service Monday last, he having been employed as a page, on the recommendations of Daniel Webster, on the 5th of December, 1830.

The Boston Journal inserts the following advertisement gratis:

Wanted—A few political platforms to take the place of a worn-out and useless one just set aside. For an elastic, self-adjusting article a liberal amount will be paid. Plans, specifications, or proposals from Henry Waterson, Louisville, Ky., will not be considered.

S. J. RANDALL & Co.

This plain, practical manner in which President Arthur discusses the Mormon question in his annual message justifies the belief that he not only has a horror for that hateful institution, such as should be felt by all enlightened persons, but that he has practical ideas. He believes that the way to extricate a great social evil like this is to strike it hard blows—to render it hateful in the sight of Christian men, as it is in the sight of God. If Congress will act upon his suggestions and pass sound, wholesome laws, there is no danger about their enforcement. His lamented predecessor had taken a decided stand against Mormonism, and his position is no less decided. The country has had enough temporizing with Mormonism. It is time that the strong arm of the law was invoked to crush it out. The President's heart is right, now let Congress arm him with authority to act.

### Genuine Disappointment.

For a man to read half way down a column of fine print before he discovers that he is on the track of another "infalible remedy" is an occasion where a few vigorous "cuss words" and "country" exclamation, and so numerous and cunning are these advertising dodges now-a-days that we fall a victim of a nostrum, as often as anything else. The only genuine disappointment we have had for a week was when we read the following verses:

"As homeward comes the married man,  
He's met by wife at door,  
With fond embrace and loving kiss,  
And—Baby's throat is sore!"

—and failed to find after it a recommendation of "Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup." And the stupid rhymester might have done it, too, and preserved his veracity if he had not put the poem in *Manchester (Vt.) Courier*.

### The Jews.

A handbook, giving a general account of the Jews, by Dr. R. Andree, estimates their total number throughout the world at about 6,100,000. Only 180,000 of the race are to be found in Asia, 400,000 in Africa, 300,000 in America and 20,000 in Australia. The great majority of the race, more than 5,000,000, live in Europe. Romanians contain a far larger number of Jews, in proportion to its population than any other European country, namely, 7.44 per cent, while Norway contains only thirty-four individuals of the race. The local distribution of the Jewish population in different countries is traced out with great pains by Dr. Andree. Thus in Russia the government districts of Bessarabia and the Jewish inhabitants constitute from 13 to 18 per cent. of the population. Although for the whole of Germany the Jewish element is only 1.1 per cent. of the population, in the city of Berlin it has increased to nearly 5 per cent.

### Floating Gardens.

A writer describes the floating vegetable gardens of Lake Grignar, in Cashmere. They are made by first planting poplar poles, twenty-five or twenty-eight feet long, in two or three rows, twelve or fifteen feet apart. Then the gardener gathers from the lake a lot of aquatic plants, and interweaves them between the poles. This forms the support of the garden. Then more plants are collected from the lake, and piled up to the height of three or four inches. These are cut and form the soil, and the garden plants first sprouted on the land are then transplanted to the garden. At first they are watered, but it does not take long for the roots to find their way to the water beneath. The vegetables raised are said to be very fine, and are sold for very low prices.

### Art in Folding Linen.

The women of the ancient town of Anjou have acquired a world-wide celebrity for their art in folding linen for all purposes. Their huge linen presses show some chief creases in the way of folded table-linen that may be called marvels. In a vast table-cloth folded into a trough, twenty-four sheep formed of Medina napkins are drinking, watched by a large napkin in the shape of a shepherd, and half a dozen doxies, fringed, taking the form of dogs. Others are folded in castles, towers, windmills, plectrums and many of the larger size, which should be about twenty-eight inches broad and thirty inches long for dinner. The miter shape has already found its way to the American table. The broad is placed in the center, between the two highest points.

### Renew Your Looks.

There are times in every one's life when energy fails and a miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symptoms, as they arise from diseased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood, and renew your loss of health and comfort.—Advocate.

### Announce Avoided.

Gray hairs are honorable, but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

## Orime and Casualty.

DES MOINES, IOWA, December 8.—Governor GEORGE is informed that the Meyer brothers, two notorious Des Moines County characters, were yesterday shot and killed by the sheriff of Christian County, Mo. They killed Marshall Laphill Nov. 16th.

LEAVILLE, CO., Dec. 8.—In the County Court yesterday Lawyers Ryan and Sears had an altercation, and the latter pounded the former over the head with a chair, fracturing the skull. His recovery is doubtful.

ATLANTA, GA., December 8.—Last night at Seawane, on the air line railroad, the passenger train ran over and killed Jno. H. Dean, and a man named Hurst, both of Atlanta.

## DEATHS.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Harvey, the celebrated cricketer, died yesterday.

TOMBURG, December 8.—The bishop of Algona died here yesterday.

BOSTON, December 8.—Hon. Harvey Jewell, formerly judge of the Alabama Claims Commission, and a prominent citizen of Massachusetts, died this morning.

## Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., December 7.—The body of a negro woman was found in a trunk which arrived here this evening on the Georgia Railroad. It is supposed to have been intended for the Southern Medical College of this city.

The McPherson Barracks were sold to-day for \$16,000. This effectively abolishes that post.

## Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The final arrangements for a prize fight between Paddy Ryan and John L. Sullivan was concluded yesterday. Ryan won the privilege of selecting the battle ground. The fight is for \$2,500 a side.

## London.

LONDON, December 8.—The Times, in an editorial commenting on the message of President Arthur, says the languishing condition of American mercantile marine is undoubtedly due to the effect of protection, but President Arthur only discovers in it reason for lamenting that this branch of enterprise also has not been predicted and for suggesting that a mischief be repaired. It is difficult to see how protection can be applied to carrying trade, except in bounties, which will, however, have an advantage, as the protectionists may think of handicapping the foreigners and observing some part of the surplus revenues.

The Daily News in a leading article this morning says: "The European powers have no desire to meddle with affairs on the American Continent. But it is very remote from meddling, for they agreed together that the Panama canal, if completed, the war ship should go through it in time of war, and that it shall never be claimed for any hostile fleet against peaceful cargoes, which it is hoped will find their way from Europe to the western shores of the American Continent, and to our own Australian colonies by that route."

## Dublin.

DUBLIN, December 8.—Parnell was taken suddenly ill yesterday with chills and shivering fits.

## London.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The steamer Glamorgan, from Liverpool for Boston, which put back to Queenstown on the first, with steering gear out of order and short of coal, has returned to Liverpool.

The steamer Glendover, from Norfolk for Liverpool, was towed into Queenstown on the 30th ult., with loss of propeller, has arrived at Liverpool.

## Chicago Star Routes.

CHICAGO, December 7.—The cases of Higgins, Corbin and Clary, indicted for Star Route fraud, and conspiracy on the Sidney and Deadwood lines, were called in the United States Court yesterday afternoon. It is understood that the defendants counsel will endeavor to-morrow morning, to quash the indictments on the ground of legal informality in impaneling the grand jury.

## RAILROAD NEWS.

### A New Enterprise in Florida, With Substantial Backing.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, Dec. 7.—The Union announces that the early building of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad is assured, and that Jay Gould, Samuel J. Tilden, Governor Cornell, Winslow, Lane & Co., Milton Weston, of Chicago, and other capitalists, have taken the matter in hand and will push the road to completion. The road will run on the west side of the river to Palatka, and thence direct to Tampa. A steam ferry is to be established from Palatka to a point on the opposite side of the river on a road run from there to Titusville, a distance of over 100 miles. A contract for grading this branch of the road has been let to a firm in Ohio, who have arranged with parties in Georgia to furnish one thousand men to do the work, and are to have the grading completed by the 1st of April.

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